

## **REMARKS**

Applicant submits this Amendment and Response in reply to the Official Action dated June 25, 2008. Applicant submits that this Amendment and Response is fully responsive to the Official Action for at least the reasons set forth herein.

By the present amendment, claim 1 is amended. Notably, claim 1 has been amended to clarify the claim, i.e., a method for digitally processing a signal in a frequency domain. No new subject matter is introduced into the disclosure by way of the present amendment. For example, Applicant respectfully directs the Examiner's attention to paragraphs 0003 and 0019.

Applicant submits that claims 1 and 3 are patentable over the references cited in the Official Action. Notably, in the Official Action, claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Pub. 2004/0085891 to Henriksson ("Henriksson") in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,876,945 issued to Gossel ("Gossel"). Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Henriksson, Gossel in further view of Daspit et al., U.S. Patent No. 3,754,101 ("Daspit").

Applicant submits that the cited references, whether taken alone or in any combination thereof, fail to teach, suggest or render obvious each and every limitation of the claims.

Applicant submits that there is no motivation to combine the references. Specifically, there is no motivation to combine a digital processing system, as taught by Henriksson with an analog signal processing system, as taught by Gossel. Notably, one of ordinary skill in the art would not look to a reference that teaches processing analog signals for a suggestion on how to process a digital signal.

Additionally, *pro arguendo*, even if there was a motivation to combine the references, the hypothetical combination still does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of the claims. Notably, claim 1 recites that, *inter alia*, said time domain window function being a sinusoidal function having a **zero crossing substantially coinciding with the position of each unwanted signal element (emphasis added)**.

Henrikkson and Gossel fail to teach that the zero crossing position substantially coincides with the position of each unwanted signal element. Gossel teaches a FM-receiver. In FM signals, particularly in frequency-analog measuring, only the zero crossing of the signals is evaluated, e.g., interval between the zero crossing. Gossel discloses a method to reduce interference suppression. Specifically, Gossel teaches that the receiver is blocked between crossings to prevent or reduce interference. *See Abstract*. The block period is determined based upon the duration of the preceding signal zero crossing interval. The preceding interval is stored and the minimum duration is predicted for the next signal crossing interval. A maximum predicted interval can also be determined. The maximum interval is the maximum duration that a substitution signal can be applied to the receiver when no zero crossing of the input signal is detected. Using the substitution signal reduces the adverse effect of interruptions. Fig. 1 of Gossel illustrates the block period between the zero crossings. In other words, in Gossel a zero crossing initiates the block period.

Gossel describes that the method can be used to suppressing burst-type interference, if the bursts are shorter than each zero crossing interval of the signal.

Gossel states the following:

assuming that the first pulse of an interference burst reaches the receiver instead of a real zero crossing and *that this first pulse has initiated blocking for the minimum duration of the next zero crossing interval to be expected, the subsequent real zero crossing but also the subsequent pulses of the interference burst will be suppressed.* At the end of the zero crossing interval the receiver thus has received the correct number of zero crossings and only a small time shift in the reception of these crossings will result.

Col. 3, lines 28-37.

In other words, zero crossing does not coincide with the position of the unwanted signal. Rather, the zero crossing triggers the blocking period. In stark contrast, in the claimed invention, a zero crossing substantially **coinciding with the position of each unwanted signal element.** For example, the specification describes that the zero crossing is arranged to coincide with the mid-points of the interference bursts.

The method described in Gossel is patentable distinct from the claimed method.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that the cited combination, whether taken alone or in any combination thereof, fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 1.

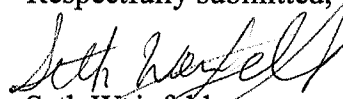
Therefore, for at least the reasons provided above, Applicant submits that claim 1 is allowable over the cited prior art references. In addition, claim 3 depends from independent claim 1 and thus includes all the limitations recited therein by that independent claim.

Consequently, Applicant submit that claim 3 is allowable for at least the same reasons. Daspat fails to cure all of the above-identified deficiencies.

Accordingly Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of the rejections with respect to claims 1 and 3 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

In conclusion, the Applicant believes that the above-identified application is in condition for allowance and henceforth respectfully solicits the Examiner to allow the application. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference might expedite the allowance of this application, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call the undersigned, Applicant's attorney, at the following telephone number: (516) 742-4343.

Respectfully submitted,



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